unadorned brick building, or a number of

or so as to make a right angle, but all

beautiful elms. Under those elms,

deplore its complete depudation.

sacrificed; a providential disease was

discovered that justified their removal,

in their place. A late number of the

Harvard Bulletin depicts the present

condition of the Class Tree, deserted of

late years for the stadium; every droop-

Another number of the Bulletin prom-

following menu:

come.

Maroc sauce française

Bec de canard & la congolaise

Now that the Citizens Union has issued

its annual statement of how the voters

ought to act toward candidates for the

Legislature and won't, the campaign may

is scarce, but not as scarce as mechanics

be said to be well begun.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1911.

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# The Supremer Court of One.

Mr. ROOSEVELT has seen fit to resume his exposure of "the reckless exercise of power by the judiciary," meaning thereby those decisions of the high courts which do not coincide exactly with Mr. ROOSEVELT'S notion of what is best for the country. His remarks on the subject in Carnegie Hall night before last were vague, sleazy and hazy under the lens of critical examination, but they were not the less calculated to undermine public confidence in government by law and in its regularly constituted tribunals. The distinguished speaker is reported, for instance, as saving:

" During the last twenty five years the courts here in New York, helped. I am sorry to say, once or twice by the Supreme Court of the nation, have thrown what have proved well nigh or altogether insurmountable obstacles in the path of needed social reforms such as those we have come together this evening to advocate. In this speech I have GRANT meant the destiny of Canada to already alluded to the decision of the New York court which forbade the people of New York through their Legislature to interfere with certain tenement house factories.

"Almost without exception every intelligen social worker whom I have ever met, every man really interested in the betterment of social and politicians during the reciprocity camindustrial conditions among our working people. in giving better homes to working people in great cities and giving better conditions of labor to them when they are at labor-almost without exception every one qualified to judge on these matters at all has agreed that this decision represented a blow to decent citizenship, a blow to the effort to achieve genuine reform, genuine betterment of social conditions, of so severe a nature that its mischlevous effects can hardly be overestimated.

"I have no doubt that the men making the de cision were upright men of high character, but they did as much damage as the worst legislative body, actuated by the worst motives, could possibly have done.

We regard it as one of our chief duties to society and to truth to hit this inveterate misrepresentation hard whenever, with Mr. ROOSEVELT'S kind permission, it exhibits itself in public

It is about twenty-seven years since the Court of Appeals of this State, by a FINCH in the case known as The Matter of the Application of PAUL, declared unconstitutional an act of the Legislature in tenement houses. Young Assemblyman ROOSEVELT had supported this measure and had appeared at the hearing granted by Governor GROVER CLEVELAND urging him to sign the bill. A day or two later Governor CLEVELAND sent for Assemblyman Reesch, who had introduced the bill, and told him he feared that in its existing formlit would be held unconstitutional if it were enacted. The labor leaders declined to consent to a recall of the bill for amendment, and Governor CLEVELAND finally signed it and let it go to the courts, with the result already noted. Without regard to the broader question whether the act as a whole was within the police power of the State and capable of being sustained under the State Constitution, the Court of Appeals, on January 29, 1884, held the law to be invalid on account of the defect pointed out by Mr. CLEVELAND to Mr. ROESCH: that is, because, contrary to the constitutional requirement, the title was at variance with the provisions of the act. The court said:

"Two new crimes are created by the act. One of them has relation to the tenement houses alone; the other to the dwellings of the whole city One of them is committed by a mode of occupying rooms in a tenement house; the other by manu facturing cigars in any family rooms. The two offences are unlike, different, and entirely dis tinct and separate. Practically the limited and specific title, confined entirely to tenement houses a class of buildings known to and defined by law operated as a fraud and deception upon the people of the city. . . . When the title thus deceives and misleads, the constitutional provision should apply to it if it is ever to be enforced.

This, we suppose, is what Mr. Roose-VELT has called a "technical construction of the Constitution," invoked by which he personally approved. No lawyer, no person of ordinary intelligence, can read the unanimous opinion of the court in The Matter of the Appliit should be declared valid."

EARL. This time the ground of objection was broad and clearly stated:

When a health law is challenged in the courts property without the due process of law, the courts must be able to see that It has at least some relation to the public health, that the public health s actually aimed at, and that it is appropriate and adapted to that end. This we have not been able to see in this law, and we must therefore pro DAILY, Per Year ...... 6 00 nounce it unconstitutional and void. In reach-...... 2 00, ing this conclusion we have not been unmindful DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year ....... 8 00 that the power which the courts possess to con 70 demn legislative acts which are in conflict with the supreme law should be exercised with great caution, and even with extreme rejuctance. But as said by Chancellor KENT, 'It is only by the free exercise of this power that the courts of justice are enabled to repel assaults and protect every part of the Government and every member of the community from undue and destructive innovalons upon their charter rights."

It is only fair to note the circumstance that these two decisions of the New York Court of Appeals were deliberately overruled, twenty-five years later, by a Supremer Court of One in an opinion unanimously rendered in the Outlook magazine by Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT. who said of the unconstitutional law:

" I firmly believe it was entirely in the province f the Legislature."

Thus it may be seen that for more than a quarter of a century the circumstance that the highest tribunal of this State in 1883 and 1884 entertained on a question of pure law an opinion different from that of Assemblyman Roose-VELT, then twenty-five years old, has rankled in the mind of the latter exalted ribunal. To what extent the vanity of personal opinion has colored his enire conception of the value of the judiciary and has determined his course of persistent attack by innuendo is not our purpose to inquire. Was there ever a wound to his self-esteem so small that he could forget it even if he should live to the age of one of the minor patriarchs?

# Canada the Nation.

"When genial Presidents of the United States tell us that we are at the 'parting of the ways." said Professor W. L. GBANT of Queen's University, Kingston. in a paper read before the Royal Geographical Society recently, "do you wonder if we feel like telling them something of this?" By "this" Professor be a great nation. Mr. TAPT's use of the expression "parting of the ways" in his Atlanta speech was purposely misunderstood and disingenuously turned to their advantage by the Conservative paign, but Professor GRANT seems to have been prompted by it to analyze the development of Canada for the benefit of those whose interest in the subject had been stirred by testimonies that had an air of extravagance.

Professor GRANT begins by saving Rome," and that her northern boundary of the magnetic pole." This largeness dwells upon the immense agricultural ment of water power such as is found in no other land in the world. Canada. it has been pointed out, lies midway concerning the manufacture of cigars between two of the world's greatest markets, Europe and the far East, and is separated from a third, the United States, by an imaginary boundary line. The growth of Canada and her brilliant

promise may be illustrated by two incidents in the life of her Grand Old Man. Lord STRATHCONA. When he was a young man the chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company offered him a post in the Ungava district, which, after weighing the hardships and isolation he must endure, he decided to accept. To reach the barracks where he would have to live DONALD SMITH travelled 1,200 miles by sledge and 700 miles on snowshoes. It was thirteen years before he returned to out by men of the Anglo-Saxon breed, all winter if he dodges the northers. His of the investors who own the large corcivilization, and the Great Company, as and the hard conditions of life repel it has been called, parted with the sturdy Scotsman with reluctance. There in the of her natural resources, at a time when remote wilderness he laid the foundation they have been but lightly touched His difficulties and hardships are all to of his fortune and his fame. The other incident shows him as Sir Donald nationality we intend to go," said Pro-SMITH driving the last spike in the Canadian Pacific railway at Craigellachie, British Columbia, on November 7, 1885. In regard to this ambitious and what seemed at the time premature transcontinental railway Professor GRANT

" Never did a young country carry to succes a bolder endeavor. I spoke a few minutes ago of our sectionalism, but I am rebuked when I think of the national spirit with which eastern Canada aided the company in flinging that rail way across 3,000 miles of houseless prairie and trackless mountains. Never did financiers show a more splendld faith than that of Sir GEORG STEPHEN and Sir DONALD SMITH; never did needy politicians, dependent on their majority. more bravely stake their all; never did a people prove more nobly worthy of trust. 'They'l never stand it,' sald an old friend in Kingston to Sir JOHN MACDONALD. 'They'll have to stand it.' said the Canadian Themistocles, and the the court to defeat a proper measure west of Canada will do well gratefully to remember how gladly the east bore the expens which alone has made possible to-day's western prosperity."

The mileage of the Canadian Pacific cation of PAUL without seeing how has grown from 3,000 in 1885 to 13,000 flagrant is Mr. ROOSEVELT'S misrepre- to-day. Yet "both politically and ecosentation. Under the Constitution the nomically it became inadequate," and it Judges whom Mr. ROOSEVELT has been was necessary for the Laurier Governdenouncing for years and years would ment early in this century to take up have yiolated their oaths and merited the plan of the Grand Trunk to build a impeachment had they taken his view second Pacific line to run north of the yard than in other trees, and had them of the unconstitutional law, namely, first and serve great areas in Quebec, that "every consideration of public Ontario, the prairie provinces and Britmorals and pubic weal demanded that ish Columbia. It will be completed in 1913. And there is to be a third Pacific The next year a new bill was drawn line, the Canadian Northern, which will to avoid the specific constitutional ob- owe its existence to a private firm of has displayed unprecedented activity. jection which prevailed in the case of railway builders and promoters, MACthe Roesch bill. This new measure was KENZIE and MANN. Both these lines another elm planted in its place; some enacted in 1884 and went to the Court of will, however, go through Yellow Head hardier or more fashionable tree is sub-Appeals in The Matter of Jacobs. This Pass in the Rockies, which was over- stituted, where asphalt is not preferred.

unanimous opinion delivered by Judge Pacific, an egregious strategic blunder. Ino longer believed. The old elm that The consequence of this meeting of the stood on Boston Common before the new Pacific lines will be the construction | Pilgrim Fathers landed, that other elm of branches to develop the new country in Cambridge under which WASHINGTON is unconstitutional on the ground that it arbi- for a great distance north and south of assumed command, the Franklin elm in rarily interferes with personal liberty and private Yellow Head Pass. So far as the Grand New Haven, are looked on sceptically Trunk Pacific is concerned Professor and their fragments and offshoots will GRANT thinks that it was a mistake of soon be regarded not as historical methe subsidizing Government not to insist upon a route further north, through the Pine River or the Peace River Pass, that would add depth to the Dominion There is one north and south line upon which, however, the heart of the West is set, and that is the Hudson Bay Railway. Surveys from Winnipeg show that there are no engineering difficulties, them arranged either in a straight row but it is a debated question whether the port terminus should be Fort Churchill overshadowed by tall, symmetrical, or the mouth of the Nelson River. The first would provide a deep but small harbor. Of the second it has been said that "it is the last place Gop Almighty ever intended for a harbor," but on the other hand it is maintained that by away into the struggle of life, and to dredging the estuary channel which those elms every American singer of shoals encroach upon and by building a note at some time addressed his song. wharf two miles long "a really spacious harbor with almost unlimited accom- row went and the marble and brownmodations" could be made. Its ad-stone magnificence took its place; the vocates do not care to dwell, however, transplanted fence was preserved, but call by its inhabitants. upon the fact that it would have no pro- the trees departed forever. Those in tection from northeasterly gales. Nav- the city followed them, and only an igation would be possible for four months antiquarian to-day can explain why in the year, and as such a line, with ade- New Haven was called the "City of quate steamship facilities for carrying Elms." Harvard has held out longer, eargoes over the short route to Liver-; but her turn has come apparently; the pool, would relieve a growing conges- old graduate already grieves over the ion of eastbound traffic, Winnipeg is ravage in the yard and will soon have to

bound to have the railway. The Canadian Conservation Commission has lately been estimating the water | had to fall, of course, when the buildings power available for manufacturing and that completed the quadrangle were municipal uses and gives the total in the erected. About twenty years ago the form of 16,000,000 horse-power. From city of Cambridge wished to widen the the Winnipeg River, Winnipeg expects street now called Massachusetts avenue; to derive enough electricity to make on one side were buildings of various herself the Chicago of Canada. "Our styles of architecture, from wooden stores of this 'white coal,' " says Pro- shanties to brick dormitories, on the fessor Grant, "are illimitable and stretch other a double row of noble elms on from the Atlantic to the Pacific." As to college ground. Of course the elms were waterways "no country in the world has such a network of interlocking streams and lakes." He goes on to say:

"There is bardly one of these multituding rivers and lakes upon some part of which steamers to not ply. The St. Lawrence system has been made navigable for large vessels to the head o Lake Superior: probably the next improvement will be, by canals at sultable points, to make a route navigable for large barges from Lake Superior to Edmonton, or at least from Winnipeg to Edmonton, a plan which involves neither great expenditure nor any considerable engineering ifficulties. In 1885, during the rebellion, a boat was launched in the Red River, salled down to Lake Winnipeg, whence it was hauled and poled table. up the Grand Rapids to Cedar Lake, whence The whole world knows that Prairie

Canada is in a fair way to become one of the great granaries of the earth. Wheat is now grown 818 miles north of has waked up to the fact that it must of nine officers, which cost the taxpayers Winnipeg. "There seems no reason, either in climate or in soil," we are up the makeshifts that have lasted for more numerous than that of any other told, "why the greater part of the West a generation. The plans proposed by President, and he accepted more than that Canada is "a large country," which should not support a large population the committee in charge call for an means nothing in particular until he at least as far north as the sixtieth enormous building or set of buildings. adds that her most southerly point is parallel." Beyond that is a vast terri- extending almost to the street line and about 41 degrees, "further south than tory in which the lumberman may work covering a large section of the college and produce wealth for an indefinite is "hundreds of miles to the northward time, under Government control, for obtained and the building begun, inmost of it is in the national domain. The takes on a new significance when he mineral wealth of Canada just begins spreading elms, the college yard will ex- strictly socialistic pronouncement to be tapped. There may be, and it is hibit a forgotten specimen in one corner and mineral wealth of the country, com- believed there are, a thousand Cobalts or another, till its age and dignity renparatively little of it yet developed, and in unexplored territory. "To realize der it dangerous and the opportunity shows how this abundance is to be real- the unprospected nature of the coun- comes to replace it with oak or beech ized and distributed by the extension of try," Mr. G. A. Young of the Geological or eucalyptus and shrubbery. The elms railroads and waterways, and how Ca- Survey has said, "it is only necessary to of old Harvard are following fast the the Administration forgotten what hapnadians may also become a great man- remember that the greatest asbestos elms of old Yale. unanimous opinion delivered by Judge ufacturing people through the employ- deposits of the world were brought to ice by blasting the Quebec Central Railway through them; that the greatest at Berlin was the guest at dinner of his always won at the polls? corundum deposits, extending in a belt opponent in the Moroccan "conversations" hundred miles long, were found in a settled district by an officer of the survey only twelve years ago; that the Sudbury nickel deposits were discovered by putting a railway through them; that Cobalt, now the premier silver camp, although only a few miles from a silverlead deposit known 150 years ago, was discovered less than six years ago, and then only by means of a railway cutting through a rich vein."

The climate is such that Canada will never have a negro problem; moreover. her long and bitter winter discourages emigration from southern Europe. It follows that her destiny must be worked other, is now in a latitude where he can fly idlers and wasters. Wise conservation by industry, is assured. "To complete fessor GRANT in conclusion to the august society he addressed, "within this British Empire, unless you cast us off; but within or without it, as Canadians. Our boundaries may be artificial, our outlook often at first sight provincial; but go below the surface, and you will find that the spirit which urges us on to-day in our work of conquering geography is the spirit that declares that Canada shall be one, one from ocean to ocean.

Reviewing this parade of Canada's resources and potentialities and noting the Hon. SHELBY M. CULLOM is said to the proud and excusably arrogant tone of these conquerors of hostile natural conditions and extractors of wealth from a fertile but stubborn soil, one can understand why the sectional appeal in the recent reciprocity campaign was so successful.

# Ulmus Delenda Est.

The American elm, once the glory of New England, the fairest ornament of the college grounds and the village street, has fallen from its high estate and seems doomed to extinction. For some years past it has been criticised either from the utilitarian or the æsthetic point of view; President ELIOT of Harvard, for instance, could see no more beauty in the graceful elms in the college cut down at every opportunity. More recently the insect pests, the gypsy moth, the brown tail and the other Massachusetts innovations, have shown a preference for elms, and the elm beetle When an elm goes now, no longer is too was declared unconstitutional in a looked or neglected by the Canadian Traditions of the elm's longevity are

be traced. mentoes but as curious survivals of an extinct species. The time is not far distant—there is a generation not yet decrepit that can remember it as true of Harvard, and a younger one of Yalerevolution in Mexico. when one picture would do for nearly all New England colleges; one unattractive,

ganized by the revolutionary junta of Los Angeles, Cal., composed of American Socialists, whose avowed object was the forcible establishment of a Socialist republic in Lower California. They were repudiated by both the Diaz and the Madero parties in Mexico.

whether they called it yard or campus, lessons were learned more valuable and more lasting than in the recitation room; the memory of those elms was carried Yale lost her elms when the old brick

From these facts it appears that so far from there being any absence of class distinctions among these Socialists they It has been a gradual process. Trees numbered two Generals in a force of about thirty. Equality of treatment was shown by them only in the impartiality with which they plundered both Americans and Mexicans. It was proved that applied socialism meant not equal distribution but the rule of the man with the biggest club.

On April 29 United States troops ar rested A. Araujo and L. Amador, "Mexican Liberal" leaders, on a charge of violating the neutrality laws. Sympathy with these Socialist disturbers was widely declared by the "Progressive" element in California. The Hon. William Kent, though when they were cut down no an "insurgent" Congressman from Calitrace of it could be found. More recently fornia, took up their cause by making an age and decay have been advanced as urgent appeal to the Government in their reasons for cutting down the elms in behalf. Mr. Kent is the "Progressive" front of Hollis and Stoughton halls, and for whom Gifford Pinchot made speeches trees of other kinds have been planted during the Congressional campaign. Mr. Pinchot's course was thought to have been inspired by "one higher up," or who was higher up until last November, when a wicked conspiracy of voters with a stake in the community caused the repudiation ing branch is cut and the wreck looks of his New Nationalism and the defeat like a head of celery dressed for the of the Gubernatorial candidate set up in New York by his political machine.

ses the destruction of more trees, the handsome avenue of four rows of elms that forms the approach to Gore Hall, the college library. At last Harvard have a new library building and give a fortune every year and was much enclosure. When the money has been stead of a cathedral like park of over-

The fact that the French Ambassador

moved the Paris Matin to suggest the writer to point out that Nero "elaboulace."

Mr. C. P. Rodgers, the aviator, who total ignorance of business, supplemented has travelled through the air from New York to Austin, Texas, with the Pacific coast as his destination some time or route will naturally lie along the Southern Pacific, but it will take him through deserts and over mountain ranges, where gasolene

Following the adjournment of Congress I I gan work upon a series of magazine articreviewing the last thirty years of political histo. To meet the obligations of my contract with magazine I must complete the articles before the No man's review of thirty years political history in three months is worth a mill as history. It may be assumed that Battle Bon thinks that his autobiography, padded with pictures of himself, is the best form of quick advertising.

In his reminiscences, now going to press ascribe the Republican defeat in the Congress elections in 1910 to a weariness on the part of the people with Republican prosperity and "the agitation of the newspapers over the Aldrich-Payne tariff civilization. bill." The people are never weary of WASHINGTON, October 21. prosperity called by any name, but they were made to believe that a further re vision of the tariff would give them much ower prices on the necessaries of life;

succeeded in fooling them. A Sound and Sane Connecticut Democrat TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Much ters from distressed and anxious business men, but while the many able letters hav been most interesting to other sufferers ne remedy has been proposed and no leader

that is to say, the Democratic politicians

How about the nomination for President of the capable, clear minded jurist Gover-nor Simeon E. Baldwin, who delivered as address on October 19 before the Connecti cut Business Men's Association His address alone might worthily con

NEW HAVEN, Conn., October 21.

Philology in the Jerseys. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: Ex-Govern

Stokes of New Jersey errs when he says that the word "boss" is of Anglo-Saxon origin. It is derived from the Dutch word "bass," meaning BROOKLTN, October 3L

PROGRESSIVE OR SOCIALIST?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Not only are "Progressivism" and Socialism two Dromios, but apparently a connection between some leaders of these cults can

It has been said that socialism could not be defined because no two Socialists' statements of its principles and objects agreed. But a concrete example of its workings has now been furnished by the Mexican Liberal party in the Mexican Territory of Lower California during the

The Mexican Liberal party was or-

A general officer of the United States army who commanded the American troops nearest to the field of operations of these Socialists said of their organization that it was not a Mexican party but an American party, and was composed entirely of its organizers in Los Angeles and two or three hundred "marauders" in Lower California, and that its acts resulted in anarchy in Lower California and caused the entire desertion of the town of Mexi-

On March 13 last a force of thirty of these revolutionary "soldiers" left Mexithospital: Death to the doctors: In
moment thousands of shricking men. cali for Alamo under the command of Generals\* Simon Berthold and John R. Mosby. The former was killed and the latter was captured. The "Liberal" bands | and carried to the street. Something like a proengaged in murder and robbery under color of carrying on war.

This former leader, while praising the simple life, was using three Presidential yachta, one of them fitted up with an excees of luxury and extravagance said to be unequalled by any sovereign's pleasure craft. He had a military staff \$100,000 worth of favors from one railroad alone. These inconsistencies are no greater than those of the Socialists mentioned above, and he and they would be fitting allies even though his New Nationalism which the voters rejected so enthusiastically is a miscellaneous collection of exploded fallacies rather than a

But what is surprising is to see a Gubernatorial candidate taken into a Republican Cabinet after the Republican voters had refused him their support, and to find truth in Mr. Bryan's taunt that the party in power is stealing his thunder. Has pened to Bryan and Roosevelt? And would it rather please them than the in-

The historian Ferrero is the latest rated and proposed to the Senate revolutionary projects for favoring the pop-This did not prevent his burning them alive or casting them to wild easts when it served his purpose after-

ward. It is an old political expedient to promise everything to everybody. But as such promises cannot be fulfilled the promisers usually compromise by taking everything hemselves. The equipment now in vogue for such politics consists of a strong pair of lungs, a stock of bromidiums and a by a morbid imagination. The usua procedure is practically to promise to divide among the "liberals" the property lasses whose savings are secured by their debentures. Labor is aware of this as is shown by the fact that in the railroad rate controversy the railroad 'labor organizations aligned themselves with the

The large corporations have been chiefly instrumental in giving the United States its prominent place among the nations. The balance of trade in favor of this country has been maintained and enarged by them and has given American labor employment without which it would soon be reduced to extremities. The exodus of American capital to Europe and American emigrants to Canada has marked the political attacks on business Thoughtful persons who consider the question whether the assailants of the corporations are "Progressive" or Socialist generally affirm the latter alternative.

It is the majority whose interests are bound up with those of "big business" who are really progressives. The miscalled Progressive" movement is an attack on E. W. PAUL.

The Flight of Capital.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see stated upon what seems reliable authority hat this country has sent \$100,000,000 abroad or investment, an unprecedented event

Capital is timid, and when attacked as it

has been and is in this country, no wonder

t takes flight. INDIAN HARBOR, Conn., October 21. Dr. Palfrey on Juvenile Compositions. Professor Louisbury in Harper's Magazine. I am by no means disposed to go so far as the

storian of New England, John Gorham Palfrey who, as I have been told, was wont to express the than an act of Congress should be passed orbidding on pain of death any one under twenty one years of age to write a sentence In Harper's Magazine for November Mr. Albert

Bigelow Payne begins a biography of Mark Twain Professor Louisbury discusses college composi-tions, Mr. W. T. Ellis describes the Mecca pli-grimage, Mr. Le Gallienne Kingston on the Hudson, Mr. Caspar Whitney the land of E. Dorado, and Catharine A. Janvier the silk harvest Provence. Mme. de Hegerman-Lindencrone's miniscences are of the Commune, and Mr. E. 5. Martin has another domestic esse Conrad. Gouverneur Morris. Howard Pyle and four others contribute short stories, and Beatrice Herford a monologue. There are four poems. THE RECALL.

Why Not Apply It to Every Variety of

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Carry the news to the reformers, and especially those of the initiative-referendum-recall rapidly.

If Judges are to be "recalled" for knowing

and pronouncing the law as it is and not as "the people" desire it should be, why not the community who have made a study not being exactly under the head of "eterand a profession of any given thing in which | nal verities"? Why not "recall" doctors, engineers, mechanics, housewives from their kitchens, and always of course at the instance of those who know less than the ones recalled? Now, as it just happens. Italy has given us an answer offended the "popular will" by trying to stamp out cholera. I quote from a press far from Carpineto, the birthplace of Leo

There were five patients in the hospital and four suspects were quarantined in a house. The inhabitants believed that the Government intended to poison the cholera patients, and a great crowd, marching to the city hall, demanded their release. The mob broke down the doors of the nunicipal building, seeking the Mayor, whom they held primarily responsible. Falling to se the Mayor, the mob sacked the building Falling to seize burned it. A woman seized the municipal flag from the burning structure and cried: "To the and children made for the building. The doors were forced, the attendants swept askie and the cholera patients were lifted from their was formed and the sick were borne in cession was formed and the sick were borne in triumph to their homes. Of the nine stricken persons two were on the point of death, and it was a ghastly exhibition as they were passed the dear shivering sheep, ivory toilet arti-from hand to hand, embraced, kissed and fondled cles, and they consume every known edible by their half mad friends.

Initiate the movement; recall the Mayor and doctors and carry it out all in a breath! How perfect! What a complete exhibition of "popular feeling," of "the popular will," of "real democracy"! And as for majorities, those final arbiters of truth, justice, wisdom, why, there was not a majority at all at Segnia; the "people" were practically unanimous. What more utterly overwhelming proof of the final verities could there be, can What more utterly overwhelming

The decisions of wisdom must always be appealed to ignorance, as per Theodore osevelt, Woodrow Wilson and all the other protagonists of the "will of the people. Surely; the fact that one man knows more ne knows, the more he thereby differs from "the people," the more necessity is there for an "appeal." And who so perfect an uthority as he that has never studied at all ipon the matter of the appeal? Babies and lunatics, I presume, according to the logic of the initiative-referendum-recall school, would really make the very highest tribunal, a court from which no human wis dom could ever dissent.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20.

### THE MASSACRE OF MANCHUS Although Not Well Authenticated It Suggests Old Linguistic Wars.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: cable from Shanghai, China, to some papers reporting that 800 Manchus were massacred in Hankow says that the rebels ordered the suspects to count in Chinese and the crucial test was their imperfect pronunciation of the numeral 6, which is in Chinese Hushiliu. Permit me. to doubt these mathematical details of the massacre f not the massacre itself, for there is no and also luk. Perhaps the cable meant 16. which is in Chinese the New York papers had it, does not sig-But what is more strange, the Manchus

can easily pronounce the Chinese 6 or 16; their only difficulty is in pronouncing properly the numbers 7 (tsat) and 10 ('ssapp) the cable and leaving the philological ques tion aside, the crucial linguistic test the rebels exacted from the suspected Manchus reminds me forcibly of a similar test 3,000 years ago when the Gileadites massacred 42,000 Ephraimites, who could not say properly the word "Shibboleth," pronouncing it instead "Sibboleth," as recorded in the Old Testament, Judges xii., 6.

Shocking? Yes, but we always had lin-

guistic wars as well as grammatical wars. Did not the ancient nations massacre each other for the sole reason of calling the Architect of the World Adonai (my lord) instead of Baal (my master) or Ptah or Kamosh? Is not the Exyptian deity Kheper, he who makes everything to be, a literal translation of the Biblical Yahweh, which is erroneously transliterated in modern languages Jehovah? Thus we always had wars fought on account of trifling synonyms, and there is no reason why we should be more shocked by pronunciation massacres like those in Palestine 3,000 years ago and in China to-day than by a grammatical war over whether it is more correct to spell it Rhein or Rhin. not the ancient nations massacre eac

NEW YORK, October 20.

### AN INCONSISTENT ANARCHIST, Or Perhaps a Belated Survivor of the Lamented "Laissez-faire."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "J. P. D. claims that it has always been the boast of republican institutions that "that government rns least." His tone implies that he s himself. Yet were he consistently to advocate this he would come to claim that porations, the men they employ and the ap government at all is best. For any kind of at all. But no government at all is anarchy, and one who advocates it is an anarchist.

"J. P. D." is evidently an inconsistent anarchist school of thought. Hence his remarks about eleemosynary" institutions.

However, it is not dogmas held by men here and there nor epithets that affect government. Institutions grow and change to meet the needs of those who control them. It is because the con e of our present mercantile system of demands the kind of government sneered at by "J. P. D." as "eleemosynary" that such in stitutions exist. Despite the wishes of many merchants, the merchant class, now in control, has brought into being such institutions; not because it wanted to, but because it had to.

"J. P. D." speaks of the boast of republican in w can an institution boast? of fact his "boast" is a myth. Republican institutions have no necessary or actual connection with either laissez faire or a of those operating them. All hey do is to make either policy easy to follow NEW YORK, October 21. S. G. RICH.

As to Disbarment by the National Baseball

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: From a letter the National Baseball Commissi of the National Baseball Commission to one John J. McGraw I select the following: "Notice is hereby served on you that " " the commission will disbar you " " and from a similar letter to the Hon. Fred Merkle this: "You are warned that a repetition of this offence will re-suit in your disbarment . . . According to Webster's dictionary disbarment mean from approach; exclusion"; and disbar "to expel from the bar."

While the Hon. McGraw was not on the bench at the time the offence for which he may be dis-barred was committed, the newspaper reports say that he was proceeding toward the fork bench. It is therefore a fair inference that he is a gentleman of some attainment in his pro-fession. Upon inquiry as to the extent of his practice I have been informed that in the spring he practises in the South, but that during tween various large cities of the East and the

Why not unfrock both Merkle and MoGraw and

e done with it? ELIHU COLVILLE. HARTFORD, Conn., October 20. The Mercenary Muse.

I never found a bosom friend. A sympathetic heart, it he would ask me straight to lend, And think I ought to part. Such knowledge comes to every soul In this dark world of sorrow,

Tis better far to borrow!

LA TOUCEE HANCOCE.

CLOTHES.

of Fine Feathers, Birds and So On: With

EDITOR OF THE SUNecount in TER SUN of October 19 of the views expressed in Detroit by the president stamp: Italy is making history for them, and of the New Jersey Federation of Women's

Clubs gives rise to several questions in m 1. Isn't the lady rather harking back to deal out similar treatment to all others of oughly aired and are now somewhat stale

> 2. False hair. Very little false hair is worn. Do allow to elderly women some compensations and consolations. It won't hurt anybody. As men too wear wigs, this is not a strictly feminine question

within the last few days: the "recall" has been applied to the physicians who have style? For years we have had nothing so simple, requiring so little material and trimming, so little time in cutting and fitreport containing the news from Segnia, a ting, in short, so economical as the present little town of the southern peninsula not style. For heaven's sake, do let's keep

or the men dressmakers 4. Hats. Where are the large hats? All that one sees now is the small inverted stewing pot drawn down closely over the

ears.
5. Feathers. "We clubwomen" (I quote) "do not object to domestic feathers on our hats," &c. Why this unfair discrimination, may one ask? as much claim on our protection and affect tion as wild birds? And the women and children in the New York sweatshops, do they receive any more pay for making up the feathers of domestic birds than for those of wild birds? Clubwomen really ought to stop making themselves a source of amusement and entertainment to the go on wearing sealskin and all other furs, calfskin and kid, woollen clothing cut from animal, flesh, fish or fowl, without a protest from any one. Why should women enough to draw the line at one particular

bird or feather? What women need is less fads and more solid attention given to the real crying need of our race. First and foremost, if they would carefully train their sons and daugh ters to be honorable, unselfish, pure, high minded and polite and cultivate their minds; that is, really give all their time and attention to it, as they ought to do personally,

this would be a far different America. In regard to the Empire style, one must admit it has no beauty to recommend as it is worn in America. fashions from Paris, but make them hid eous by changing all the essential features so that they are unrecognizable. I attribute this to a growing German taste or want of taste, and to the increasing number of German tailors. What can one expect them in the matter of taste? Good workmanship they do give. A CLUBWOMAN.

PRINCETON, N. J., October 21.

Anatole France. Walter Hogg in the Westminster Reet

On the whole it would seem that in natole France's opinion the only thing a vise man can do is to retire from the noisy world into an epicurean garden of gentle even here a doubt intrudes. It is quesment. It we live we must act; and even to die, we are told, is "to accomplish an act of incalculable possibilities." If it is asked why so gloomy a prophe

has so large a following in modern thought, the reply, no doubt, is that a philosophy of negation has attractions for the ordinary man, since it relieves him of the trouble of not ordinary in the sense implied go a long way with Anatole France. They would say however, that his premises do not suppor his conclusions; and that it is often p to refute him out of his own mouth. For instance, it is demonstrable that the France was in every respect a much worse place The indignation aroused by the unjust condemnation of Dreyfus is a sign of it creasing moral sensibility, since injustices much greater have been accepted in not ver political life. And it must be remembered that in the Dreyfus case the revisionists were virtually successful.

There is progress, then, moral and ma-terial, and M. France at times admits it We value a man in literature, as in deeper. life, not for the opinions he expresses, but for himself, for the impression that his whole personality makes on us. If he is bitter and narrow. above all if he shows a weary and dulled spirit, no professed optimism or orthodoxy will save him. On the other hand, if he is kindly and sympathetic, if he reflects the infinite variety and freshness of life, he may profess what doctrines he pleases. Now Anatole France is rarely bitter, he is never dull, and his wit and humor are unflagging. His outlook on life may seem depressing, but it is always interested, always eager, and, as it were, youthful. If one may suggest comparisons, leopardi, who is no more decidedly a pessimist, is monotonous, and Thackersy, who s much less a cynic, shows, at least in his ater works, a certain weariness and lack

of freshness Finally, no one who reads Anatole France an fail to fall under the charm of his style has in the highest degree the traditional Gallic qualities of clearness, purity and reticence. In its malfelous simplicity it is an admirable vehicle for his mordant wit and irony, but it lends itself to tenderness also, and it can even soar to high flights of eloquence. It is without preciousness, and has none of the quasi-scientific precision affected by the Goncourts and Zola. it is, in a word, French of the old adapted to modern uses. It is classical in carry down to a tolerably remote posterity even a philosophy as heavily weighted as that of its master.

The Admiral and the Fire Hose Company

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. North End fire hose company of Highland Falls has its quarters in the extreme north part of this town, which gives it the name. At a meeting some time ago a man named Cook was presented for membership. man Ed Johnson and Charley Miller, the wags of the organization, suggested that it also make Admiral Peary, the north pole xplorer, an honorary member. tinguished naval officer was promptly elected and duly notified of the fact. The Admiral's reply of acceptance has just been received and is as follows

EAGLE ISLAND, SOUTH HARPSWELL, Mo. October 13, 1911.

Edwin Johnson, Esq., Foreman North End Hose

Company, Highland Falls, N. Y.
DEAR SIR: As the result of an effort on my part to trace, if possible, some letters which have receipt of a package of mail forwarded from Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. from duty with the Departn Justice the end of last March and gave the Was ington post office instructions to send all my note my home address. In spite of this it appears Department, and as I have been away from " ington since May these letters have accumula-

From this you will know that my fall answer your letter was not due to either to lessness or any intention of discourtesy.

I shall appreciate the compliment of being of rolled as an honorary member of your com-

and thank you for friendly remarks and you I am sending you, under separate cover, a small memento of the north. With regard to yourself and the other members of the company.

I am, very sincerely, ROBERT E. Prant.
Rear Admiral (Retired). It occurs to me that this is a delicious example of unconscious humor on the part of the Admiral, who, however, is shown in a very amiable light.

F. T. T.

HIGHLAND FALLS, October 21.